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* * * * * * * * * *  Welcome to STN International  * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2          "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  OCT 23  The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN
                  has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS  4  OCT 30  CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
 NEWS  5  NOV 03  JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS  6  NOV 10  CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS  7  NOV 10  STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version
                  8.01c now available
 NEWS  8  NOV 20  CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
                  to 50,000
 NEWS  9  DEC 01  CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
 NEWS 10  DEC 11  CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
 NEWS 11  DEC 14  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
 NEWS 12  DEC 14  GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and
                  functionality
 NEWS 13  DEC 18  CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
                  with preparation role
 NEWS 14  DEC 18  CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
 NEWS 15  DEC 18  MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased
                  to 50,000
 NEWS 16  DEC 18  MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
 NEWS 17  DEC 27  CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
 NEWS 18  JAN 08  CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 NEWS 19  JAN 16  CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 20  JAN 16  IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
 NEWS 21  JAN 16  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
 NEWS 22  JAN 22  CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
 NEWS 23  JAN 22  CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
 NEWS 24  JAN 29  PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
 NEWS 25  JAN 29  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                  multiple databases
 NEWS 26  FEB 13  CASREACT coverage to be extended
 NEWS 27  Feb 15  PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
 NEWS 28  Feb 15  RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
 NEWS 29  Feb 23  KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 30  Feb 26  MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 31  Feb 26  EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
 NEWS 32  Feb 26  TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
 NEWS 33  Feb 26  IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 34  Feb 26  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000
                  to 300,000 in multiple databases

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:02:24 ON 07 MAR 2007

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE     TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    6 MAR 2007  HIGHEST RN 925228-12-2

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predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> E "25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN 25
E1            1     25 AZA-19-NORCHOLESTA-1,3,5(10-TRIEN-3-O1/CN
E2            1     25 HP 9-4/CN
E3            0 --> 25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D/CN
E4            1     25 HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1-A HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN N-TERMINAL
FRAGMENT)/CN
E5            1     25 KD ELONGATION FACTOR 1-BETA (LEISHMANIA MAJOR STRAIN
FRIEDLIN)/CN
E6            1     25 KDA DEHYDRIN-LIKE PROTEIN (CORNUS SERICEA GENE ROD25)/CN
E7            1     25 KDA ENDOPROTEASE (SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA ASCOVIRUS 1A GENE
ORF088)/CN
E8            1     25 KDA OOKINETE SURFACE ANTIGEN PRECURSOR (PFS25) (PLASMODIUM
FALCIPARUM STRAIN 3D7 GENE PF10-0303)/CN
E9            1     25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA
MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1007)/CN
E10           1     25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA
MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1249)/CN
E11           1     25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA
MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1829)/CN
E12           1     25 KDA OUTER-MEMBRANE IMMUNOGENIC PROTEIN PRECURSOR (BRUCELLA
MELITENSIS STRAIN 16M GENE BMEI1830)/CN
E13           1     25 KDA PROTEIN DEHYDRIN (SOLANUM SOGARANDINUM)/CN
E14           1     25 MCD 4/CN
E15           1     25 NCD 13/CN
E16           1     25 NCDV 14/CN
E17           1     25 ND 15/CN
E18           1     25 NDV 14/CN
E19           1     25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 2A-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN
E20           1     25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 3A-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN
E21           1     25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 4-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN
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E22          1      25 PN: WO0118542 TABLE: 5-1 CLAIMED DNA/CN
E23          1      25'-EPI-CEPHALOSTATIN 7/CN
E24          1      25(27)-DEHYDROFUNGISTEROL/CN
E25          1      25(27)-DEHYDROGITOGENIN DIACETATE/CN

=> E "25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN 25
E1           1      25-HYDROXYSITOSTEROL/CN
E2           1      25-HYDROXYTACHYSTEROL3/CN
E3           3 --> 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D/CN
E4           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 1-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E5           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 1A-HYDROXYLASE (MOUSE STRAIN 129/SVJ GENE
CYP27B1)/CN
E6           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D 24-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E7           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D-1A-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E8           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D-1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN KERATINOCYTE GENE
CYP1)/CN
E9           1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2/CN
E10          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 25-GLUCURONIDE/CN
E11          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 25-GLUCURONIDE METHYL ESTER/CN
E12          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D2 3-ACETATE/CN
E13          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3/CN
E14          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E15          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E16          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN KIDNEY)/CN
E17          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (HUMAN)/CN
E18          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (MOUSE KIDNEY)/CN
E19          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 1A-HYDROXYLASE (SWINE CLONE 1AH54)/CN
E20          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 23-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E21          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E22          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24-HYDROXYLASE (RAT CLONE PCC24-8)/CN
E23          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 24R-HYDROXYLASE/CN
E24          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 25-GLUCURONIDE/CN
E25          1      25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 25-SULFATE/CN

=> S E3
L1           3 "25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D"/CN

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 5.85       6.06

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 6 Mar 2007  (20070306/ED)

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=> s l3
L3 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
has been deleted.  To see the L-numbers currently defined in this
session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1
L2        4377 L1

=> s l1/thu
          4377 L1
        863949 THU/RL
L3         163 L1/THU
                (L1 (L) THU/RL)

=> s cancer? or tumor? or neoplas?
        323558 CANCER?
        460709 TUMOR?
        483966 NEOPLAS?
L4      763440 CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?

=> s l4 and l3
L5          52 L4 AND L3

=> s l5 not py>1999
       7787126 PY>1999
L6           6 L5 NOT PY>1999

=> d ibib 1-6

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:34433  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          130:76152
TITLE:                    Cell culture model for drug bioavailability
INVENTOR(S):              Watkins, Paul B.; Schmiedlin-Ren, Phyllissa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 43 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 5856189            A     19990105    US 1997-779596          19970107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1997-779596          19970107
REFERENCE COUNT:          3      THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1997:593943  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          127:242931
TITLE:                    Synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by
                          ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3
AUTHOR(S):                Wang, Xuening; Gardner, Jeffrey P.; Kheir, Ahmed;
                          Uskokovic, Milan R.; Studzinski, George P.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine,
                          UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, 07103,
                          USA
SOURCE:                   Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1997),
                          89(16), 1199-1206
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CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706195 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:161606
TITLE: Actions of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and synthetic analogs on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Cramer, Scott; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994), 9th(Vitamin D), 520-1
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706091 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:276673
TITLE: Vitamin D metabolism in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells
AUTHOR(S): Cross, Heide S.; Peterlik, Meinrad; Egger, Helmut; Schuster, Inge
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994), 9th(Vitamin D), 174-5
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:326434 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:96002
TITLE: Actions of vitamin D3 analogs on human prostate cancer cell lines: comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. and Urology (D.M.P.), Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(1), 20-6
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:622981 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:222981
TITLE: Antitumor formulations containing vitamin D3 derivatives
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57149224	A	19820914	JP 1981-35218	19810313
JP 01015484	B	19890317		
US 4391802	A	19830705	US 1982-356385	19820309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-35218 A	19810313

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:34433 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:76152
TITLE: Cell culture model for drug bioavailability
INVENTOR(S): Watkins, Paul B.; Schmiedlin-Ren, Phyllissa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 43 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5856189	A	19990105	US 1997-779596	19970107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-779596	19970107

AB A model utilizing cells for assessing oral bioavailability and potential drug-drug interactions of pharmacol. agents is described. The model subjects cells (e.g., Caco-2 cells) to conditions that result in reliable expression of catalytically-active CYP3A4 at levels that appear to be comparable to levels present in mature enterocytes. These conditions include plating of selected clones on an extracellular matrix, exposure to 1α,25-(OH)2 -D3 for a defined period of time, and the presence of serum in the medium. The model is useful for defining the role of CYP3A4 in limiting the oral bioavailability of many pharmacol. agents and in drug-drug interactions involving CYP3A4 substrates that are believed to occur largely at the level of the intestine.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Pancreas, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
(adenocarcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Pancreas, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
(carcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, adenocarcinoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma; cell culture model for drug bioavailability)
IT 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 67-97-0D, Vitamin D3, analogs 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, 1α,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(cell culture model for drug bioavailability)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:593943 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:242931
TITLE: Synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Xuening; Gardner, Jeffrey P.; Kheir, Ahmed; Uskokovic, Milan R.; Studzinski, George P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, 07103, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1997), 89(16), 1199-1206
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
PUBLISHER: Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The goal of differentiation therapy is to induce cancer cells to stop proliferating and to express characteristics of normal cells. Vitamin D analogs, such as the deltanoids, are being evaluated as differentiation agents in the treatment of several human cancers (e.g., myeloid leukemias); however, these compds. have a tendency to produce hypercalcemia in patients receiving therapy. A combination of a differentiation-inducing deltanoid with a compound that blocks entry of calcium into cells (e.g., ketoconazole) may offer a new approach to differentiation therapy and address the problem of hypercalcemia. We investigated whether various ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations would alter cellular differentiation or intracellular calcium homeostasis in comparison with deltanoids used alone. Cultured human leukemia HL60 cells were treated with ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations. Markers of differentiation (expression of CD11b and CD14 antigens and of non-specific esterase) were measured by flow cytometry and cytochem.; cell cycle distribution was measured by flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained cells. Expression of differentiation-related genes was assessed by northern blotting and immunoblotting, and changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis were monitored by fluorescence anal. of fura-2-containing cells. Ketoconazole strongly potentiated the differentiating activity of the deltanoids, which exhibited low potency when used alone. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations had little effect on HL60 cell-cycle distribution, although the cells did stop proliferating and they differentiated. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations produced only minor changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis compared with changes produced by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, either alone or in combination with ketoconazole. These results suggest that ketoconazole may be useful in combination with vitamin D analogs in the differentiation therapy for myeloid leukemias.
REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB The goal of differentiation therapy is to induce cancer cells to stop proliferating and to express characteristics of normal cells. Vitamin D analogs, such as the deltanoids, are being evaluated as differentiation agents in the treatment of several human cancers (e.g., myeloid leukemias); however, these compds. have a tendency to produce hypercalcemia in patients receiving therapy. A combination of a differentiation-inducing deltanoid with a compound that blocks entry of calcium into cells (e.g., ketoconazole) may offer a new approach to differentiation therapy and address the problem of hypercalcemia. We investigated whether various ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations would alter cellular differentiation or intracellular calcium homeostasis in comparison with deltanoids used alone. Cultured human leukemia HL60 cells were treated with ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations. Markers of differentiation (expression of CD11b and CD14 antigens and of non-specific esterase) were measured by flow cytometry and cytochem.; cell cycle distribution was measured by flow cytometry of propidium iodide-stained cells. Expression of differentiation-related genes was assessed by northern blotting and immunoblotting, and changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis were monitored by fluorescence anal. of fura-2-containing cells. Ketoconazole strongly potentiated the differentiating activity of the deltanoids, which exhibited low potency when used alone. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations had little effect on HL60 cell-cycle

distribution, although the cells did stop proliferating and they differentiated. Ketoconazole-deltanoid combinations produced only minor changes in intracellular calcium homeostasis compared with changes produced by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, either alone or in combination with ketoconazole. These results suggest that ketoconazole may be useful in combination with vitamin D analogs in the differentiation therapy for myeloid leukemias.

IT 1406-16-2D, Vitamin D, analogs 19356-17-3, Ro 8-8892 32222-06-3, Ro 21-5535 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 124409-59-2, Ro 24-2287 124409-60-5, Ro 24-2090 165811-45-0, Ro 25-9887
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synergistic induction of HL60 cell differentiation by ketoconazole and 1-desoxy analogs of vitamin D3)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706195 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:161606
TITLE: Actions of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and synthetic analogs on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Cramer, Scott; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994), 9th(Vitamin D), 520-1
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB It is shown that benign and malignant human prostate carcinoma cells possess VDR and that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D treatment can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. Although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D action, analog data indicates that addnl. factors contribute to determining the magnitude of the biol. response. The strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, may indicate their pot. use as an addnl. therapeutic option for treatment of prostate cancer.

AB It is shown that benign and malignant human prostate carcinoma cells possess VDR and that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D treatment can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. Although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D action, analog data indicates that addnl. factors contribute to determining the magnitude of the biol. response. The strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D, may indicate their pot. use as an addnl. therapeutic option for treatment of prostate cancer.

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, carcinoma, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, carcinoma, inhibitors, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(prostate gland carcinoma, calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate carcinoma cells)

IT 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, Calcitriol 32222-06-3D, Calcitriol, analogs 50648-94-7, 1,24,25-Trihydroxyvitamin D3 83150-76-9, Octreotide 112965-21-6, MC 903 124409-58-1 134404-52-7, EB 1089
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcitriol and synthetic analogs effect on cultured human prostate

carcinoma cells)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:706091 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:276673
TITLE: Vitamin D metabolism in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells
AUTHOR(S): Cross, Heide S.; Peterlik, Meinrad; Egger, Helmut; Schuster, Inge
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical School, University Vienna, Vienna, Austria
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Workshop on Vitamin D (1994), 9th(Vitamin D), 174-5
CODEN: PWVDDU; ISSN: 0721-7110
PUBLISHER: de Gruyter
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Since the intrinsic antiproliferative potential of vitamin D steroids might depend on metabolic activation or degradation, pathways of [3H]25-(OH)2D3 metabolism in Caco-2 cells were explored. The observations point to a central role of 1,25(OH)2D3 in the regulation of oxidative 25(OH)D3 metabolism in Caco-2 cells; 25(OH)D3-1α hydroxylase apparently is sensitive end-product inhibition, whereas 1,25(OH)2D3 seems to be required to induce 25(OH)D3-24-hydroxylase activity. The latter effect may reflect the ability of 1,25(OH)2D3 to promote differentiation in colon carcinoma cells.
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(vitamin D; metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, adenocarcinoma, metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)
IT 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxycholecalciferol
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(metabolic pathways of 25-(OH)2D3 in human colon adenocarcinoma-derived Caco-2 cells)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:326434 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:96002
TITLE: Actions of vitamin D3 analogs on human prostate cancer cell lines: comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3
AUTHOR(S): Skowronski, Roman J.; Peehl, Donna M.; Feldman, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med. and Urology (D.M.P.), Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(1), 20-6
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Data from epidemiol. studies has suggested that vitamin D deficiency may promote prostate cancer, although the mechanism is not understood. The authors have previously demonstrated the presence of vitamin D receptors (VDR) in three human prostate carcinoma cell lines (LNCaP, PC-3, and DU-145) as well as in primary cultures of stromal and epithelial cells derived from normal and malignant prostate tissues. The authors have also shown that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 [1,25-(OH)2D3] can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. In the present study the authors compared the biol. actions of 1,25-(OH)2D3 to those of a series of natural vitamin D3 metabolites and several synthetic analogs of vitamin D3 known to exhibit less hypercalcemic activity in vivo. In ligand binding competition expts., the authors demonstrated the following

order of potency in displacing [3H]1,25-(OH)2D3 from VDR: EB-1089 > 1,25-(OH)2D3 > MC-903 > 1,24,25(OH)3D3 > 22-oxacalcitriol (OCT) > 1α,25-dihydroxy-16-ene-cholecalciferol (Ro 24-2637) > 25-hydroxyvitamin D3, with EB-1089 being .apprx.2-fold more potent than the native hormone. No competitive activity was found for 25-hydroxy-16,23-diene-cholecalciferol. When compared for ability to inhibit proliferation of LNCaP cells, MC-903, EB-1089, OCT, and Ro 24-2637 exhibited 4-, 3-, 3-, and 2-fold greater inhibitory activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3. Interestingly, although OCT and Ro 24-2637 exhibit, resp., 10 and 14 times lower affinity for VDR than 1,25-(OH)2D3, both compds. inhibited the proliferation of LNCaP cells with a potency greater than that of the native hormone. The relative potency of vitamin D3 metabolites and analogs to inhibit cell proliferation correlated well with the ability of these compds. to stimulate prostate-specific antigen secretion by LNCaP cells as well as with their potency to induce the 25-hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase mRNA transcript in PC-3 cells. In conclusion, these results demonstrate that synthetic analogs of vitamin D3, known to exhibit reduced calcemic activity, can elicit antiproliferative effects and other biol. actions in LNCaP and PC-3 cell lines. It is noteworthy that although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-(OH)2D3 action, the analog data indicate that addnl. factors significantly contribute to the magnitude of the biol. response. Finally, the strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3 suggest that these compds. potentially may be useful as an addnl. therapeutic option for the treatment of prostate cancer.

TI Actions of vitamin D3 analogs on human prostate cancer cell lines: comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3

AB Data from epidemiol. studies has suggested that vitamin D deficiency may promote prostate cancer, although the mechanism is not understood. The authors have previously demonstrated the presence of vitamin D receptors (VDR) in three human prostate carcinoma cell lines (LNCaP, PC-3, and DU-145) as well as in primary cultures of stromal and epithelial cells derived from normal and malignant prostate tissues. The authors have also shown that 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 [1,25-(OH)2D3] can elicit an antiproliferative action in these cells. In the present study the authors compared the biol. actions of 1,25-(OH)2D3 to those of a series of natural vitamin D3 metabolites and several synthetic analogs of vitamin D3 known to exhibit less hypercalcemic activity in vivo. In ligand binding competition expts., the authors demonstrated the following order of potency in displacing [3H]1,25-(OH)2D3 from VDR: EB-1089 > 1,25-(OH)2D3 > MC-903 > 1,24,25(OH)3D3 > 22-oxacalcitriol (OCT) > 1α,25-dihydroxy-16-ene-cholecalciferol (Ro 24-2637) > 25-hydroxyvitamin D3, with EB-1089 being .apprx.2-fold more potent than the native hormone. No competitive activity was found for 25-hydroxy-16,23-diene-cholecalciferol. When compared for ability to inhibit proliferation of LNCaP cells, MC-903, EB-1089, OCT, and Ro 24-2637 exhibited 4-, 3-, 3-, and 2-fold greater inhibitory activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3. Interestingly, although OCT and Ro 24-2637 exhibit, resp., 10 and 14 times lower affinity for VDR than 1,25-(OH)2D3, both compds. inhibited the proliferation of LNCaP cells with a potency greater than that of the native hormone. The relative potency of vitamin D3 metabolites and analogs to inhibit cell proliferation correlated well with the ability of these compds. to stimulate prostate-specific antigen secretion by LNCaP cells as well as with their potency to induce the 25-hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase mRNA transcript in PC-3 cells. In conclusion, these results demonstrate that synthetic analogs of vitamin D3, known to exhibit reduced calcemic activity, can elicit antiproliferative effects and other biol. actions in LNCaP and PC-3 cell lines. It is noteworthy that although binding to VDR is critical for 1,25-(OH)2D3 action, the analog data indicate that addnl. factors significantly contribute to the magnitude of the biol. response. Finally, the strong antiproliferative effects of several synthetic analogs known to exhibit less calcemic activity than 1,25-(OH)2D3 suggest that these

compds. potentially may be useful as an addnl. therapeutic option for the treatment of prostate cancer.

ST vitamin D3 analog prostate cancer

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PSA (prostate-specific antigen), vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Prostate gland
(neoplasm, vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vitamin D, vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT 67-97-0D, Vitamin D3, analogs 19356-17-3, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 32222-06-3, Calcitriol 50648-94-7, 1,24,25-Trihydroxy vitamin D3 103909-75-7, 22-Oxacalcitriol 112965-21-6, MC-903 124409-58-1 124409-59-2, 9,10-Secocholesta-5,7,10(19),16,23-pentaene-3,25-diol, (3β,5Z,7E,23E)- 134404-52-7, EB-1089
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

IT 53112-53-1, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3-24-hydroxylase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vitamin D3 analog effects on human prostate cancer cell lines in comparison with 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

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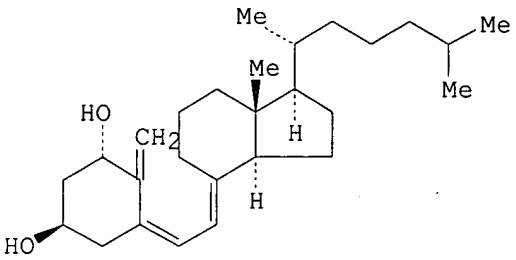
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:622981 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20070307>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:222981
TITLE: Antitumor formulations containing vitamin D3 derivatives
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57149224	A	19820914	JP 1981-35218	19810313
JP 01015484	B	19890317		
US 4391802	A	19830705	US 1982-356385	19820309

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-35218 A 19810313
GI



I

AB Antitumor formulations contain vitamin D3 derivs. For example, 1 mg 1α-hydroxyvitamin D3 (I) [41294-56-8] was dissolved in 60 g triglycerides, and 3 mg sorbic acid as a stabilizer was added. The mixture was encapsulated such that each capsule contained 1 μg I. The antitumor activity of I was demonstrated in patients with leukemia.
ST vitamin D3 deriv neoplasm inhibitor; hydroxyvitamin D3 neoplasm inhibitor
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(hydroxyvitamin D3 derivs.)
IT 19356-17-3 32222-06-3 41294-56-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antitumor formulations containing)

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	55.89	61.95

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.68	-4.68

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